

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HERALD GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTERS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—LOVE AND MONEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LADY OF THE LAKE.—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—PERFECTION—COLEMAN'S SCHOOLMASTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEM OF THE SOUTH.—WALLACE, at 10 o'clock.—HALL OF MUSEUM.—MAD OF MUSEUM, afternoon and evening.

BRANT'S MINSTER, Mechanics' Hall.—473 Broadway.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

BRANDON CONCERT HALL, 339 Broadway.—TIGER BROTHERS.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 65 Broadway.—SOME BODIES.—SOME BODIES.

FAIRBANKS GARDEN OF WONDERS, 55 Broadway.—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

We publish to-day very full extracts from the rebel newspapers of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Atlanta, Ga., relative to the capture of New Orleans, in which an almost universal opinion of surprise at "the disaster" is expressed. The rebel journals appear to regard it as something mysterious, while they do not pretend to deny its truth. Some of them are disposed to hold the Secretary of the Navy to blame; others are in a fog as to the conduct of Gen. Lovell. They all admit that it was a disaster wholly unexpected, as they were "deluded" with the representation that the city was securely defended; but they console themselves with the reflection that General Lovell's army is now free to co-operate with Beauregard at Corinth, or at some other indefinite point with some other rebel force, and drive "the vandals" out of the Southwest. The whole tone of the rebel press indicates that the occupation of New Orleans has completely taken them by surprise, disheartened them, and thrown them back upon a dismal course of argument and logic, by which they endeavor to make the best of it.

The comments of the rebel journals upon the condition of affairs in Virginia are hardly more hopeful. The Richmond Examiner says that large reinforcements have been sent by Gen. McClellan to Gen. McDowell, on the Rappahannock, and that a junction between Gens. Banks and McDowell is imminent, in which event a fierce battle north of Richmond may be expected within a week. It says that the rebel government is hurrying up reinforcements in that direction, and urges a speedy attack on our troops as the best means of protecting Richmond.

The same paper says that the destiny of the confederacy is trembling on the result of Yorktown. If successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but, if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost.

The Memphis Avalanche says that the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defenses, and it is generally admitted that the Union army can be no longer successfully resisted, and also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate, while purchases can be made with the money now in circulation, which is principally rebel Treasury notes.

News from General Banks' column states that the rebel General Jackson had retired some six miles farther South since Monday. It was reported that the Governor of North Carolina, Henry T. Clark, had been arrested and imprisoned at Richmond in consequence of his alleged Union sentiments. Three thousand rebels, under Gen. Edward Johnson, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible to escape in case of General Milroy's approach. The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that there are only four brigades there, not numbering 15,000. Gen. Longstreet, with his command has gone to Yorktown.

A despatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, says that a steamer just arrived from Pittsburg, Tennessee, reports a serious skirmish between the advance of the Union army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth.

The Union army was victorious. No mention is made of losses on either side. The Unionists took a large number of prisoners. Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

Another despatch from Cairo, received at Chicago yesterday, says that an arrival from Tiptonville reports that heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright. There being no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon, it is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort has been reinforced by gunboats from New Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not expected. The last advice from the fleet, however, says that Commodore Foote is fully prepared to meet the enemy.

A fugitive who arrived at Cairo yesterday from Memphis states that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security, and that large numbers of families are moving away daily. It is currently reported in Memphis that Beauregard has over 80,000 men at Corinth, and no hope is felt of his successfully resisting General Halleck, who is believed to have 200,000 men.

We have received information from a reliable source that certain parties in this city are giving practical aid and comfort to the rebels. It is our intention to correct two secessionists, recently arrived here from the South, brought on a quantity of tobacco valued at and sold here for fifty thousand dollars, which sum they invested in army clothing and hats for the rebels. These goods were sent from this city yesterday to a small town south of Nashville, where they will be taken in charge by the rebel authorities. The boxes containing them are marked with a diamond. If our authorities on the line of route exercise due vigilance, the goods may be intercepted. The listings of the HBS, when purchased, had the portraits of Generals McClellan, Halleck,

Burnside and other prominent Union officers stamped upon them. These have been removed, and are now replaced with the portraits and names of Davis, Beauregard, Lee and other rebel generals.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the system of taxation, was presented. Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report respecting the barbarous treatment of our soldiers at Manassas. The report may be found in another part of to-day's paper. A bill providing for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department, was introduced and referred. The consideration of the Homestead bill was postponed till to-day, when Mr. Carlile will introduce a substitute for the bill before the Senate. A bill amending the act establishing a military hospital for invalid soldiers was introduced. The resolution calling for information regarding arrests in Kentucky was briefly discussed, but no action taken on it. The debate on the Confiscation bill was then renewed, the pending motion being to refer the subject to a select committee. An amendment was offered by Mr. Howard, of Michigan, instructing the committee to bring in a bill confiscating the property of all the leading insurgents, and emancipating the slaves of all persons who have taken up arms against the United States. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to strike out all the part relating to emancipation. Mr. Davis' proposition was rejected by yeas 11, nays 29, and Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment. Mr. Cowan's motion to refer the subject to a select committee was then rejected by a vote of 18 to 22, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, submitted two bills, one to confiscate rebel property and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and the other to provide for freeing the slaves of all rebels who have taken up arms against the government. They were referred to the select committee on confiscation. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry, to ascertain by what authority General Hunter had issued an order to emancipate slaves in the manner expressed by Messrs. Hutchins, Lovejoy and others. Objection was made, and the proposition lies over. The resolutions reported by the Contract Investigating Committee were then taken up, and the motion to lay them on the table was rejected by a vote of 17 to 107. The resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$12 50 each, and no more, for five thousand Hall carbines purchased through Simon Stevens by General Fremont, was adopted—123 against 28. The House adopted a resolution censuring Mr. Cameron by a vote of 79 against 45. A resolution censuring Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was rejected by 45 against 72. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill; but not much progress was made upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the City of Washington we learn that Mr. Cobden, M. P., had addressed a letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of international maritime law. In it Mr. Cobden advocates the following three points of reform:

1. The exemption of private property from capture at sea during war by armed vessels of every kind.
2. Blockades to be restricted to naval armaments, and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war.
3. The merchant ships of neutrals on the high seas to be inalienable to the visitation of alien government vessels in time of war as in time of peace.

The French war steamer Labrador, Commander de Atteville, arrived at this port yesterday in six days from Havana. She has six wheel, mounts four guns and carries a crew of 200 men. Her engine is 250 horse power. She reports that there was no American war vessel at Havana when she sailed.

Judge Daniel Cook, father of General Alexander McDowell Cook and General Robert L. Cook, has gone to Pittsburg Landing to offer his services in the next fight. Judge Cook has seven sons in the Union army.

General George B. Crittenden, son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and brother of the Union General—Thomas L. Crittenden—has resigned his commission in the rebel army on account of bad treatment, and, it is stated, will settle in Texas.

Our despatch from Harrisonburg, Va., mentions a rumor that the Governor of North Carolina had been arrested and imprisoned in Richmond, charged with loyalty to the Union. The name of the present Executive of North Carolina is Henry T. Clark. He was elected Lieutenant Governor, but assumed the duties of chief officer on the death of Governor John W. Ellis.

The trial of James Kennedy for the homicide of Patrick McGrath on the 14th of February was concluded yesterday in the General Sessions. After a few moments' deliberation the jury convicted the accused of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Recorder Hoffman sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. John McGin was tried and convicted of a misdemeanor, in piloting the ship Orient into this port without a license, in September, 1860. He was remanded for sentence.

Many persons, who stole \$100 in money from John Robinson, on the 25th of April, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Mary Lambert, charged with stealing \$25 from Daniel Morgan, offered a plea of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Charles H. Fleming, convicted a few days since of bigamy, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Commissioners in relation to the detention of prisoners of State adjourned their sittings in New York yesterday, and proceeded to Boston, where they will meet on Tuesday next.

The annual weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. From the statement submitted it appears that the number of emigrants arrived from the 23d to the 30th of the past month was 3,753; arrived at same date of last year, 15,475. Number of inmates at Ward's Island in 1862, 703; in 1861, 307; in 1860, 741; in 1859, 824. Balance in Treasurer's hands January 1, 1862, \$3,413 05; receipts to April 23, \$1,655 58; received since, to April 30, for commutation of passengers, &c., \$3,100; disbursements to April 16, \$26,422 09; current expenses from April 16 to April 23, \$2,890 99; balance in hand, \$3,317 61.

especially in regard to the urgency to sell small lots, or the disposition to withhold lots from sale. Large holders were not pressing sales. They argued that, granting that New Orleans had been occupied by the Union troops, they did not feel assured that supplies of cotton to any extent were necessarily to come. The season for cotton planting at the South has passed, and the general impression prevails that, as a necessary means of self-preservation, very little cotton has been planted, and a great deal more ground devoted to the production of breadstuffs. The sales yesterday, in small lots, embraced about 500 bales, chiefly on the basis of 20c. for middling uplands, while a sale for cash on delivery was made the previous afternoon at 28c., and a forced lot could have been picked up for cash yesterday at 25c., and perhaps for something less; but such transactions cannot justly be held up as a reliable standard for prices. The flour market was firmer and full. Flour for common and medium grades, while sales were moderate. Wheat was firmly held, but sales were limited. Corn was more active, with sales of mixed at 57c. in store, and 56c. a 58c. delivered. Pork was firmer and in fair demand, with sales of mess at \$12 50 a \$12 93 1/4, with 125 bbls., probably extra quality, at \$12 75, and prime sold at \$10. Lard and beef were firm. Sugars were firmer, and, for some grades sold on %c. higher, with sales of about 900 hhds. and 14,500 bags Manila. Coffee was quiet. A sale of 930 bags Rio was made at 19 1/2c. The stock, by another count to-day, embraced 125,136 bags of Rio, and a total of 171,266 packages. Freight was firm, with moderate engagements. Corn and wheat were taken for Liverpool at 7d. a 7 1/2d., in bulk, and flour at 2s. 3d.

The Capture of New Orleans—Its Effect Upon the Present War.

The earlier accounts of the capture of the city of New Orleans were subject to grave doubt and speculation in Wall street, and stock operations were consequently very carefully carried on. The subsequent despatches have, however, so fully confirmed the fact that all the doubts of the Wall street men have vanished into thin air, and now they are among the staunchest believers in the return of the Crescent City to its old allegiance. The financiers have given the most practical proof of their belief by the rapid upward movement of stocks—the unfailing indicator of public confidence—which have ascended from ninety-three some days ago to ninety-eight, at which point they now stand. This is the most decisive evidence that can be given of the satisfaction with which the cheering news is now received. Public confidence was never stronger in the final success of our arms, and the loss of New Orleans to the rebels is regarded as one of a fatal and concluding blow. We are now only awaiting the full details of this most important victory, which will doubtless reach us in a very short time. As yet we have had no tidings of General Butler, who, nevertheless, must be somewhere in the neighborhood. At the proper time the people will hear from him. The great feat of the capture of the city seems to have been accomplished by Commodore Farragut, one of the most distinguished and accomplished naval officers of the United States. It is seldom that the annals of naval warfare record so brilliant and successful an exploit, conducted under circumstances of the greatest disadvantage, but resulting in honor and glory to the brave men who participated in it.

In the meantime the rebel General Lovell, baffled and driven from his defensive position, has left the fallen city behind and set his face towards Corinth, the entrenched camp of his superior, General Beauregard. At all events, his last despatch has come to us dated at Camp Moore, Tangapahoa, seventy-nine miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad. But this refuge will even be denied him; for it is highly probable that the military forces under General Butler and our naval forces will go up to Memphis, since there are no obstacles to prevent them so long as the city of New Orleans is rendered safe and secure. In all these operations we have demonstrated our superiority over the rebellious enemy, destroying his piny fleets with our superior ships-of-war, and hurling swift destruction upon him, despite his great amount of artillery and the substantial strength of his granite fortresses. This feat of arms will have a marvellous effect upon the public mind in Europe; for every reflecting man must now see that we are masters of the situation. It will also show to the nations of the Old World that all the naval power on this continent is in our hands. The isolated demonstrations of the rebels, in the case of the Merrimac and the wondrous Hollis ram, are about the only naval achievements they have made during the war; and it is easy to see that the opportunity to distinguish themselves further in this direction will not be given them. The European public must therefore see how hopeless this struggle is becoming on the part of the South, and will earnestly begin to wish for the cessation of hostilities and the complete pacification of the indivisible republic.

The next question to be considered is, what will become of the rebels who have managed to escape somewhere into the interior with seventeen millions of specie abstracted from the banks? Our opinion is that Commodore Farragut will shortly intercept and capture them—that, if he has already begun to move after them. Otherwise they may have time enough to escape—through Arkansas and Texas—into Mexico, where they will be safe enough until the guerrillas find out what rich booty they possess. But the activity and prudence of our commanders will, no doubt, prevent such a contingency; and we would not be surprised if Lovell, Beauregard and the seventeen millions of specie be comfortably bagged all together on the confines of the border line between Mississippi and Tennessee. And thus is this huge rebellion melting away before the energy and the determined courage of the North. We now only wait to hear of Halleck's assault upon Corinth, and the expulsion of the rebel army from their strong intrenchments at Yorktown by the sagacious officer commanding at that point. This done, the whole fabric of secession will have fallen to pieces, and the rebels will have no source but to lay down their arms and submit to the lawful authority of the republic.

But, while our army and navy are so brilliantly conducting the glorious work for the reconstruction of the government, we are sorry to see that a set of injudicious politicians are neglecting to perform that portion of the duty that devolves upon them, which is to pass the Tax bill, the Bankrupt law and the Tariff. These are absolutely required for the welfare of the government and the ulterior success of our arms; and, as our forces are now encircling the rebellion on all sides to give it the final blow, we trust that Congress will follow their example, and provide the means, without which the government will find great difficulty to sustain itself.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.—It is reported that John Bull and Johnny Crapaud have protested against the bombardment of New Orleans. Well, what of it?

The Jobbery of the Tribune Association Acknowledged.

For some time past Congress has been debating the subject of government contract investigations, and every day some new and flagrant instance of public jobbery has been exposed. It has been a most remarkable feature of the debate, however, that the worst contract jobs have found zealous champions and defenders. Such republican leaders as Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Roscoe Conkling, of New York, frankly acknowledge that there have been immense contract jobs in the Army and Navy departments; but, so far from excusing, palliating or extenuating these swindlers, they boldly claim credit for them, and glory in the facts elicited by investigating committees. Upon what principle this game of bluff is being played in Congress we are unable to state; but it seems to be very well understood and very cleverly initiated by the Tribune Association, of which Sam. Wilkeson, the Tribune's Washington correspondent, appears as the representative.

A few days ago we charged, and proved by official documents, that the Tribune association was concerned in a contract job for the manufacture of muskets. We showed that Mr. Almy, the dry goods reporter of the Tribune, was the treasurer of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, at Mansfield, Conn.; that Mr. Snow, the money editor of the Tribune, represented this company and worked to obtain it a gun contract; that through the influence of Wilkeson, the Tribune's Washington correspondent, with Secretary Cameron, this contract was obtained, and that the company was now in operation, with a prospect of making a net profit of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Poor Greeley, who has not moral courage enough to admit his wrong doings, nor virtue enough to repent and reform, contented himself by denying that Mr. Almy was a shareholder in the Tribune, and carefully avoided all allusion to the other Tribune shareholders implicated in this job. Though a very characteristic, this was a very weak defence; for our proofs were official and could not be denied. Perceiving this, Sam. Wilkeson comes to the assistance of poor Greeley. Wilkeson is a much cleverer fellow than Greeley, and understands his business much better. He once served an apprenticeship with that political Egin, Thurloe Weed, and was so apt a scholar that he fairly outwitted and surpassed his celebrated master, by whom he was significantly called the Artful Dodger. Wilkeson, therefore, plays a bolder and more dashing game than poor Greeley, and instead of wasting his time in vain denials, he adopts the same policy as Stevens and Conkling, and frankly admits all we have charged and more. Here is his confession, from yesterday's Tribune, and it is as readable as it is impudent; for Wilkeson relates his jobs in the same merry, witty, cavalier style that Fra Diavolo, or Paul Chirou, or Claude Duval, or any other gay, dashing highwayman, trotted out a humorous account of marauds and pilferings.

A CARD ABOUT GUNS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

On the representations made by the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Mansfield, Conn., of its ability to fulfill a contract to make arms, an order for 25,000 muskets was promised to it by the Assistant Secretary of War, in February last. A long time ago, the Eagle Manufacturing Company, through the influence of the Tribune Association, secured the services of the Assistant Secretary of War, and induced the treasurer of the company to apply to one of his friends who knew me to request me to procure from the Ordnance Department the needed order. I showed him the order, and he requested the Assistant Secretary, and urged him to have the order issued. He promised to give the matter immediate attention. When I went for the order a few days after, he told me that it would not be issued, for the company already had a contract for 25,000 arms. I informed my friend of this, and he replied by telegraph that it was not the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Mansfield, Connecticut, but some other Eagle Company that had this contract. I took this despatch to the home of the Assistant Secretary, and read it to him. He said that he had no recollection of the matter, and that he had no order issued for 25,000 muskets. I then showed him the order, and he said that he had no recollection of the matter, and that he had no order issued for 25,000 muskets.

The needed order was soon thereafter issued and forwarded to Connecticut; but it described the company as doing business in Rhode Island, and the order was called to this by a letter which returned the order to me, and which I took to the Ordnance Department, and was thereupon ordered to be used in the direction of the mistake.

That is the history of my connection with the Eagle Company's gun contract. I do not own one dollar of interest in it. I have never received one farthing of compensation for my services in procuring it, and I do not intend to receive a farthing of compensation for procuring it.

SAML. WILKESON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1862.

In this remarkable letter Wilkeson confesses that he has been getting offices for everybody, from brigadiers to outlaws, and contracts for everything, from cannons to vests. In regard to the Eagle Company he is especially explicit and explanatory. His only ground of complaint and disgust is that he has not been paid yet; and, unless the men whom he has served walk up and settle, he threatens to take down his shingle, put up his shutters, and close forever the Tribune Contract Bureau at Washington, thus leaving the New York Bureau to do all the work. But let Wilkeson take courage and he shall be paid. His employers have not yet repaid much money from their jobs. The first payment to the Eagle Tribune Company is not due until July. Then, perhaps, Wilkeson will get his per centage, commission, brokerage, or anything he likes to call it. When these commissions do come in they will pay an immense sum. In spite of the number and variety of the jobs which Wilkeson confesses, we have every reason to believe that he by no means exaggerates the truth. What he has done for his collaborators upon the Tribune alone deserves a large reward. No

doubt he procured the appointment, as Minister to Portugal, of Harvey, the famous Washington correspondent of the Tribune, who sent the rebels news of the design to relieve Fort Sumter; the appointment of Pike, of the Tribune, to the Netherlands mission; the appointment of Hildreth, of the Tribune, as Consul to Trieste; the appointment of Fry, musical critic of the Tribune, as Secretary of Legation at Sardinia, and the appointment of Bayard Taylor, of the Tribune, as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. Besides helping these Tribune attaches and shareholders to fat offices, Wilkeson worked zealously, but unsuccessfully, to make poor Greeley, the hero of Matteson's draft and the Irish Relief Fund, first, the New York Postmaster, then the Postmaster General, then the Secretary of State, then a Senator from New York, and, finally, a member of the House of Representatives, to all of which positions poor Greeley has vainly aspired.

But though Wilkeson failed to get Greeley an office, the fault was evidently not on his side; for, besides the Tribune office holders above mentioned, contracts have been procured for many more. Benjamin F. Camp, a large shareholder in the Tribune, and a former candidate for our Chamberlaincy, has a fatter contract at Washington, is connected with the Commissariat Department at Baltimore, had an interest in the water works at Fortress Monroe, and has two sons in the army and navy as paymasters. Almy, dry goods reporter, and Snow, money editor and shareholder, of the Tribune, were provided for by a gun contract. Marcus Spring, also a Tribune shareholder, has doubtless been aided by Wilkeson in his scheme to get the naval school removed to Perth Amboy, N. J., where Spring owns a large amount of real estate, the residuum of a Fourtelle concern. William A. Hall, a Tribune shareholder, has a large contract for army shoes, and Dr. J. C. Ayer, another shareholder, has no doubt been assisted by Wilkeson to get his Cherry Pectoral introduced into our army and navy. This is certainly a long list of Tribune jobs for Tribune editors and proprietors; and yet Wilkeson says he has aided not only these persons, but many "who happen to take the New York Tribune," insinuating that the Tribune is, *par excellence*, the jobbers' journal. Now, when we consider that the Tribune has been losing money for a year past, we see how necessary these offices and contracts were to the support of the editors and proprietors of that paper; and we really think that, however the public may regard these jobs, the Tribune people owe Wilkeson a debt of gratitude, and ought to pay him the "compensation" he demands and keep his contract bureau open.

SOMETHING OUT OF NAZARETH—GREELEY ON SICKLES.—"Affliction," says the proverb, "cleanseth the heart;" and the axiom would seem to hold good with Greeley. We are glad to see by the following in yesterday's Tribune that he has at last concluded to do the generous thing towards an old political opponent.

The renunciation of Daniel E. Sickles, as Brigadier General of Volunteers, seems to us fit and proper for these reasons: Mr. Sickles, who has been an extreme pro-slavery politician, volunteered at an early day to engage in the war for the Union, with no expectation of being made a general. He was made one, simply because he volunteered to fight under his standard. Since he first embarked in the service he has known no politics, attended to no private business, but has been entirely absorbed in the duties of the Union. He has talents; his courage and patriotism are unquestioned; and he has acquired by study and experience a knowledge of the art of war which the country cannot afford to reject, and which an officer now entering the service originally must give months to acquire. Having always stood up for General Sickles in every conflict prior to this struggle for national existence, we are anxious that he should be authorized by the Senate to resume his command, believing that the effect of his reformation will be good, and that it will secure to the service an energetic and capable officer.

We suppose from the above that there is now no doubt of the confirmation of General Sickles' nomination by the Senate. It is but simple justice that he should be restored to his command. He was the first to raise a brigade for the defence of the Union; and we understand that it cost the government less than any other enrolled since the commencement of the war. The difficulties, the personal risks and the anxieties that he is known to have undergone in its formation, at a time when the spirit of the North was not fully aroused, surely entitle him to this recognition of his services. There is the less ground for ignoring his claims when it is acknowledged that his strict enforcement of discipline, and his officerlike qualities generally, have placed the regiments composing it among the most effective in the Army of the Potomac, and secured for them an advanced position before Yorktown. The Senate should lose no time in confirming this appointment. The fact that the President has renominated General Sickles, at the pressing instances of his military superiors, is the best proof that can be adduced of the estimation in which his soldierlike qualities are held by them.

GREELEY'S NIGER BRIGADE.—We are glad to learn that the African Brigade, announced by us a short time since as in course of formation by General Greeley, will soon be in a condition to take the field. The men are all ready, and the process of arming and uniforming them will not take long. From Secretary Stanton's recent report we are led to infer that they will be supplied with arms from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Almy, Snow & Co., at Mansfield, Connecticut; and we see from the Tribune of yesterday that the contract for broad trousers, secured probably like the other, through its correspondent Wilkeson, will soon be ready for delivery. We trust that the tailors employed upon them will only do their fair share of cabbaging. Brigadier General Greeley will now be in a position to gratify his eager longings to do something for his country. At the head of soldiers who are congenial to him in color, and who, moreover, will be armed and clothed with guns and uniforms of his own pattern and manufacture, he may be expected to perform wonders against the enemy. The atmosphere down South is getting rather warm for our white soldiers; so that this colored brigade of Greeley's comes into service in the very nick of time.

New Publications.

CONSUMPTION CURED. By Dr. C. C. Schiefelbuscher.

A work demonstrating the curability of tuberculosis, consumption and chronic catarrhs, by C. C. Schiefelbuscher, M. D., has been brought to our attention. The subject is discussed in plain language, but in a very accurate manner. This pulmonary complaint is a curable disease, if treated, and the safest methods of cure, by the use of both alimentary and respiratory medicines, are most judiciously, particularly to physicians. Both the author and the suffering will find much comfort from the pages of this pamphlet, and the long established and high reputation of the author as a very successful practitioner, outside his views to the serious and favorable consideration of the profession and the public.

GOVERNMENT IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. Gottschalk gave a concert at the Brooklyn Athenaeum to-night, assisted by Miss Charlotte Patti, Signora Tompaci, Ferni, Herr Melion, Mauer and Mr. Henry Zanderow. The programme is one of the choicest of the season.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Confiscation Question in the Senate.

Censure of Ex-Secretary Cameron by the House.

Rejection of the Resolution Censuring the Secretary of the Navy, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

THE VOTE ON THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The vote in the Senate refusing by four majority to refer the subject of the confiscation of rebel property to a select committee, was regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and a triumph of the former.

THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE ON THE RESOLUTIONS CENSURING MR. CAMERON AND SECRETARY WELLES.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, by a majority of 10 to 9, reported the resolutions proposed by the committee. The vote upon the amendments to censure ex-Secretary Cameron and Secretary Welles showed that the Gideonites were more numerous than the Cameronians. An analysis of the yeas and nays upon the respective propositions would reveal some queer twisting and dodging. As only forty-five voted to censure Secretary Welles, he may be encouraged to remain in the Cabinet. The defenders of the plundering contractors fought the battle to the last ditch.

THE RADICALS AND THE CONSERVATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Notwithstanding the growing breach between the radicals and conservatives of the republican party in Congress, the border State men have become much heartened. They have given their voices and their votes in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the constitution; they have only stood by the administration, when, by that very act, they increased popular censure at home, and sometimes exile from their States, and they mourn their helplessness to arrest the madness of the torrent of fanaticism let loose in the Senate and House of Representatives, and are deeply chagrined at the aid and comfort extended to the rebels by the careless agitation of an exhausted subject, available only for mischief and destruction of the best interests of the country. The most conservative of those members from the border States, the very men whose efforts have tended most to arrest the black wave of secession, and drive it back upon the South, are now disgusted at the madness of those who had fled in fright from the first onset of the rebellion, and now seek to stab and destroy the men who defended the government when they themselves are shuddering to the north for safety. The opinion is openly and firmly expressed, that while the contest for the very existence of the Union is still being waged, if the halls of Congress are to be ceaselessly profaned by financial abolition schemes and harangues, it would be infinitely better to adjourn until the war is ended, and leave the government to devise means outside of Congress for its own support. The abolition agitators are too blind to see that they are themselves, day after day, affording more encouragement to the rebellion than the rebel leaders themselves.

PROMOTION OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

Brigadier General W. T. Sherman was to-day nominated Major General of Volunteers, at the special request of Gen. Halleck, for distinguished gallantry and generalship at Pittsburg. It will be remembered that he became a successor to Gen. Anderson in October last, in the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee, and resigned that command because he would not meet the expectations of the Union. He was then promoted to the rank of Major General, and only twenty thousand badly armed and ill-disciplined men. When asked what force was needed, he replied that, before an efficient army was made, the several times proposed could be made, there should be 200,000 men in the department. This reply was made the subject of severe comments by the press; but his friends say that subsequent events have shown the wisdom of the estimate.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter received here from a gentleman high in authority in Tennessee contains the following:— "Say to the Postmaster General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the government will be inspired with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel."

THE LATER CONCLUSIONS.

Great God! is there no relief for that people? The Post Office Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee:—Murfreesboro, Springfield and Franklin. If the administration should not in all cases meet the expectations of the country, the failure will not be for want of volunteer advice on the war, financial and military questions, and, indeed, letters of advice are being constantly received from all parts of the United States, and even from foreign lands.

JEFF. DAVIS AND CONGRESS.

Senator Charles, of Virginia, said, in his speech upon nomination to-day, that he lately heard a gentleman remark that Jeff. Davis seemed to be running two Congresses, and that this one is doing more for his cause than that in Richmond.

THE TAX BILL.

It is a matter of the utmost uncertainty what the Senate committee's report on the Tax bill will be. There is the Vindexian clique (3) who are in favor of reporting it almost the same as it came from the House. Then there is the Sumner's party (3) who are in favor of excusing amendment. So it is a bit late. They are waiting for Mr. Pierce to make it a majority either one way or the other.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners were in session to-day, but were occupied exclusively in giving information to applicants for compensation. The blanks for applications, &c., are not yet ready for the commission to enter fully upon the discharge of its duties.

THE NEW YORK UNION HOUSE LABOR CONTRACT.

Secretary Chase transmitted to the House to-day copies of the contract made for three years, from August 1, 1860, by Collector Shell with William N. McIntire, John C. Miller, Francis M. Kirby and James B. Craig for the removal of goods in the custom department to the government warehouses on Broad street, New York. The contract for the labor was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars per annum, which was changed on September 1, 1861, to one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars per annum, in consideration of the withdrawal of a number of clerks, samplers and messengers who had been paid as laborers. A copy of Theodore Payne's list of thirty thousand dollars, for the contractors, accompanied the documents. Likewise, a power of attorney transferring in May, 1861, to L. L. B. Wyman and Silas Stevens.

NAVAL ORDERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commander Wm. Rodgers Taylor has received pay for services rendered on the Navy Department for the command of the Hatteras.

Samuel B. Bainbridge, of New York, has been appointed Acting Master.

David McArthur has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the United States Steamship Commission.

F. Joseph has been appointed Acting Master, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

John O. Ormond, Master's Mate, has been promoted to Acting Master.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON SHED.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton shed from Newbern, N. C., arrived yesterday, consigned to the Agricultural Bureau of the Federal Office. Here a hundred women have been employed by Mr. Newton to pack the shed for distribution, with all possible dispatch, it is said for the experiment of its culture in the grain growing region may be fairly made. The North Carolina seed has been selected as best fitted for the soil and climate of the border and Western States.

The Secretary of the Interior sent a communication to the House to-day, in reference to the disposal of the appropriation of three thousand dollars for cotton seed Walter Collins, of Virginia, has purchased fourteen hundred bales for four hundred dollars; in General Bureau a department, which arrived here on the 28th. O. Thompson was sent to Tennessee with one thousand bales, and purchased 500 bales, which has been distributed in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, through State Agricultural Societies. Five hundred dollars more have been to